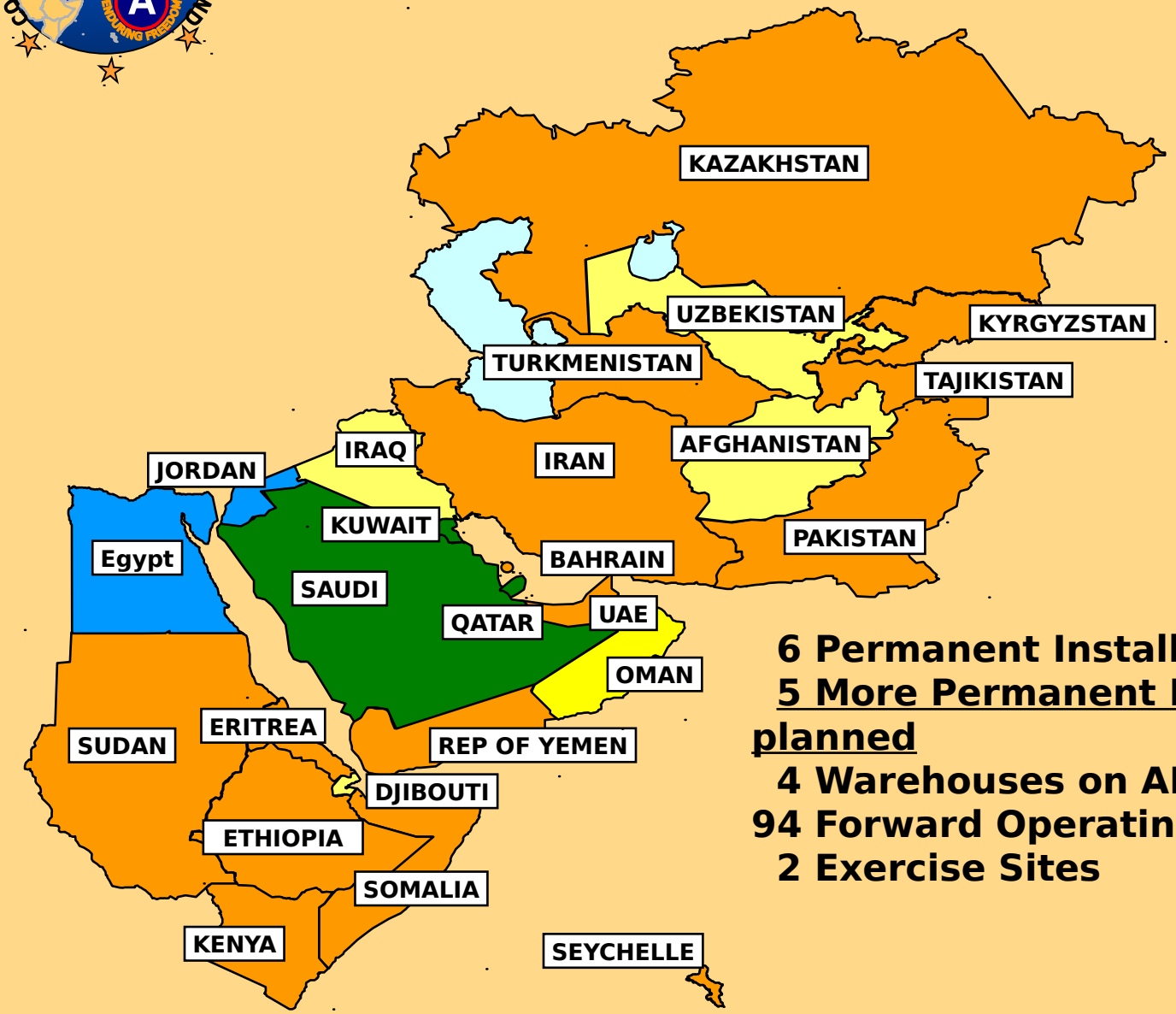
THIRD US ARMY
UNITED STAES ARMY CENTRAL COMMAND (USARCENT)
COALITION FORCES LAND COMPONENT COMMAND (CFLCC)
IRAQI MULTI-NATIONAL FORCE (IMNF)

March 04

AREA OF OPERATION



6 Permanent Installations
5 More Permanent Installations being planned
4 Warehouses on AFB
94 Forward Operating Bases
2 Exercise Sites

March 04

Home Station Operations Center

HSOC in the Middle East need to be large enough to handle an Army Headquarters, multiple Corps and supporting organizations. along with Multi-National Forces.

Agree that HSOC needs to be centralized in one country in a region and have the ability to simultaneously link other installations in the region.

What is the process for establishing a HSOC at new installations or during long term contingency operations?

Information Hubs and Sensor Nets

Need to ensure that sensor networks tie into items that need to be monitored for soldier health.

Air Emissions
Drinking Water Resources
Hazardous Materials and Waste Storage
Fuel Storage Areas
Maintenance Areas

Joint Power Projection Platforms

Installations overseas need to be able to respond to the inflow of personnel and have equipment, ASPs and supplies available that can be used against asymmetric threats, aimed at targets of national interest.

Installations in one country (regional hub) needs the ability to rapidly deploy and support forces in another country. The concept of modular delivery of supply items, to a deployed unit, needs to consider the back haul of hazardous waste and unused items and the repackaging of those unused items for future use.

Enhanced Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration (RSOI) Facilities.

Combat Preparation and Sustainment Support

Environmental cleanup, hazardous waste removal and solid waste operations were lacking in military operations during OEF and OIF. We need to look at off the shelf products that can help in reducing our solid waste in a combat theater (health issue). How do we quickly remove hazardous waste? We do not play military HW removal at state side installations, it is done by a contractor, can not figure it out in war (Train as We Fight!).

Area overseas offer maneuver areas for larger units than what is available in the US. We need to look at developing a JTC over in the Middle East / Africa region and using it to further military to military relationships in that region. If we pick an area that is economically deprived then we can help stabilize that region by providing job opportunities for locals.

Installation and Community Protection

Economic / religious conditions create a terrorist, protection at Middle East installations need to be looked at differently than in the US.

Installations need to have the capability to operate independently from the local infrastructures in cases of power failures or attacks on local infrastructures.

Because of overseas restrictions on getting personnel on installations; fire departments, medical personnel and security equipment and personnel need to be provided to enhance community protection. Reduces avenues of approach for terrorist.

Middle East installations in some countries will need to be islands and have an arms length approach when dealing with the local community.

Sustainable Installations as Holistic Communities

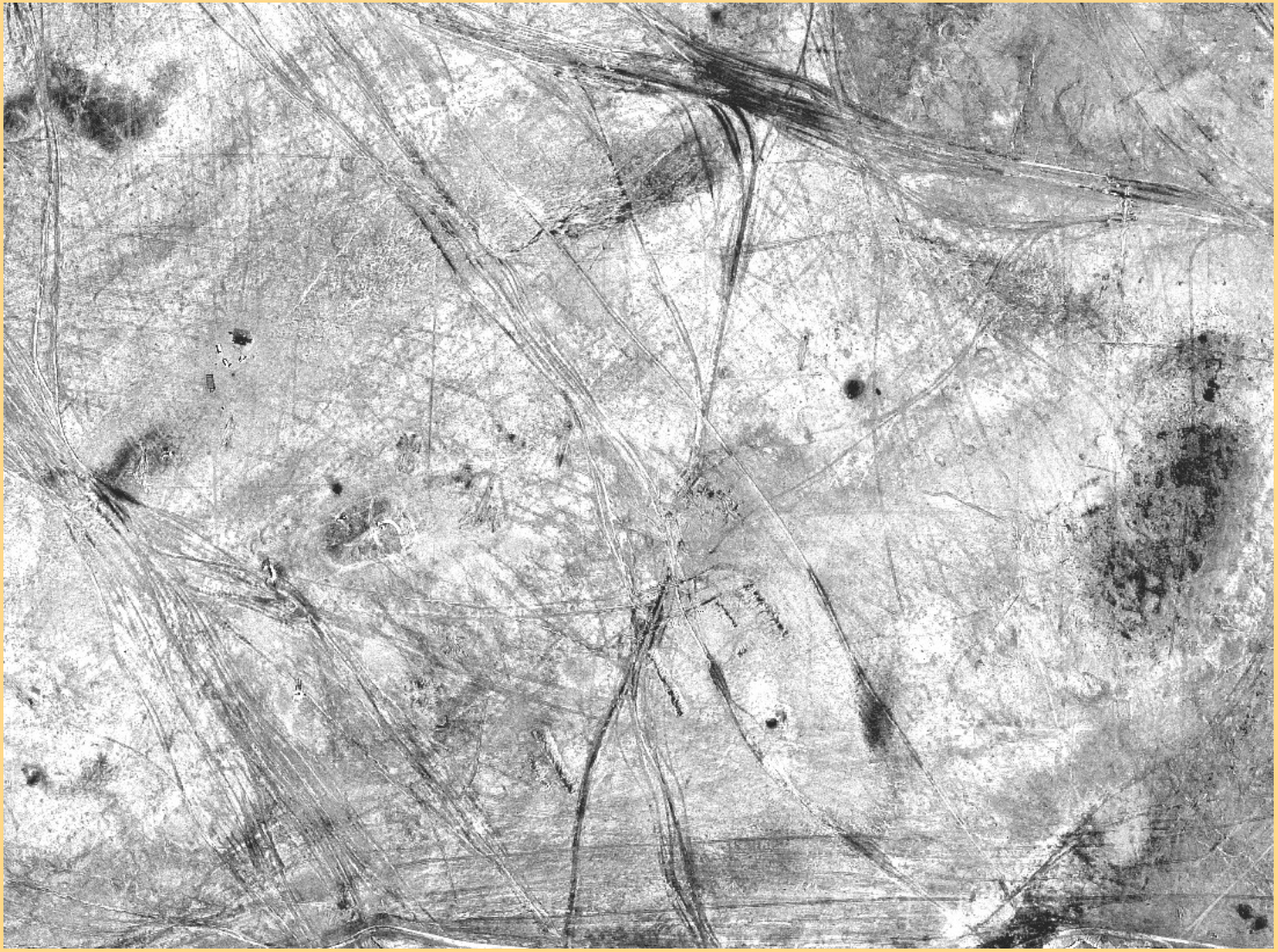
Middle East installations need to ensure they work with the Host and local governments and tribes to ensure that training areas can be used to support our needs and traditional usage.

Peace time engagement strategies need to reflect the involvement of host civilian organizations and the introduction of U.S. techniques and technologies to help improve their local environment.

Fragile environmental area need long range management to prevent damage and reduce health risk to soldiers from particulate matter.

Transition of the installation or parts of the back to the Host Nation or the local community.

Desert Training Area



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